SILK-LINED

New Spring

Styles at

Shown in Coverts and Fancy Cheviots,

in shades of tan, brown and gray; also

Oxfords and blacks; garments of ex-

ceptional quality, priced in a way to extend this store's reputation for un-

derselling. See them displayed in our

Also a complete showing of Long-Cut

Cravenettes-a popular spring coat

Seventh and Washington

Washington Avenue Windows.

-at \$11.50 to \$23.00.

# DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

WE are ready to open a onal and Confidential Charge Acment is made; the balance uetil you bring or send to our

count for a Diamond or a Watch with who can may "YES" to the following questions: Can you spare from \$3 to \$10 per month from

your carnings without nconvenience?

WILL YOU DO IT? We deliver your selection at once, when the first pay-

monthly, as you prefer. WE CAN DO THIS.

office in small amounts, weekly or

Catalogue Mailed FREE on Request.

Satur-

untfl 10

days

We can sell you a larger and finer Diamond for a given price than any other house in town-not excepting the spot cash stores

We give you a signed guarantee of value and quality with every Diamond, and when your Diamond is paid for, if you should want a larger one, we will allow you all you paid in exchange. We are selling high-grade Watches-Elgine and Walthams in twenty-year guaranteed gold-filled cases as low as ten dollars. You can pay one dollar and take Watch, and pay one dollar weekly for nine weeks. Don't waste your time in looking for fine goods, low prices and easier terms-come to

Loftis Bros. & Co. Est. Diamond Merchants and Manufacturing Jewelers

Second Floor Corleton Bldg., N. E. Cor. Sixth and Olive Streets. WINNERS OF HIGHEST AWARD (GOLD MEDAL) AT EXPOSITION.

# Eupepsia Tablets afford quick relief from the torture

PROMOTE DIGESTION, CURE DYSPEPSIA.

of Dyspepsia, and enable you to digest a hearty meal without the subsequent misery se well known. If the treatment is followed up for a short time it will bring about a complete cure. Eupepsia Tablets tone the entire system and restore the digestive organs to their natural healthy vigor. They promote refreshing sleep, a clear head, mental and physical activity. Persons of sedentary habits will find them peculiarly adapted to their requirements. They not only correct indigestion, but they cure and enable the stomach to properly assimilate food, thereby increasing the bodily nourishment needed to maintain strength and energy. They are a natural digestive, pure and simple.

David H. Knapp, ex-District Attorney of Chenango County, 220 Broadway, N. Y., writes. "For many years my wife has been troubled with indigestion and met with constant disappointment from physicism's prescriptions and other claimed dyspepsis remedies. Eupepsin Tableta proved, upon use, a most remarkable remedy, and two boxes effected a cure. I consider your Tablets of very great value."

Two weeks' treatment at your druggist's or direct for 50c. A treatise on Stomach Troubles and three days' treatment mailed free. Your money back if they fail. THE EUPEPSIA CHEMICAL CO., 409 Wainut Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

plant forms she declares to have come

from observation and experiment.

The method which Mrs Shepherd follows in her work is a simple one.

"The great impority of women," says she, "destroy a flower if it differs from the type. I destroy all other flowers and

right are made to droop

UNION OF DIFFERENT PLANTS.

In fact, almost anything that fancy

may dictate is brought about by the ar-

tificial union of different types. Among

the members of the same family no limit

place.

The success of Mrs. Shenherd's work is a vindication of her method. The cosmos is practically her cosmos is practically her cosmos is practically her cosmos seed on the break she has

now in her warden thirty-five varieties. The colors vary from pure white to a dark red. The colors war from pure white to a dark red. The colors are regularly as it by a machine. From a flower scarcely

result of careful selection. The distinctive feature of the poppy is a large orange blot at the base of the plant, forming, will the other petals, a distinctly marked

Maliese cruss.
Roser, masturtiums and begonias of al-

Roses, instructions and begonias of almost every type and conceivable variation have been created through her skill. It was in her garden that the Marjorie live begonia was grown. The bush in her green's gas was the lurnest in the world measuring officen feet ligh and as many feet across. At one time Lo clusters of blessoms were examt a upon this bosh.

Mrs. Shepherd's gardens are a winess to her tasks. Account the house begonias to further away.

FIGHTS MEAT BILL NINE YEARS

gun in 1886, and in the nine succeeding

years the case has gone before the Su-

preme Court three times.

A judgment was obtained by Kipp for the amount of the bill, but Mrs. Burton deflect the authorities or anyone eise to collect anything. In due time the woman's house was levied upon for the judgment and costs, amounting to MD, and sold at Shriff's sale.

Mrs. Burton refused to vacate the premises and ejectment proceedings were begun. Finally John W. Cotter, Heinae's attorney, took up the fight for Mrs. Burton, who, after a payment of Sign, cleared the property of Sheriff's title in the hands of Robert Richter, to whom it had been essigned by Kipp.

preme Court three times.

gerigned by Kipp.

## THIS WOMAN IS A **WIZARD OF FLOWERS**

Mrs. Theodosia Shepherd Is Known to Every Great Florist in the World as a Scientific Hybridist.

RESPUBLIC SPECIAL. San Francisco, Cal. Peb E -The work

of Luther Birrbank is known to every schoolbey in California; few know, however, that validarms besets another wirard of flowers, whose gardens are each year furnishing new and distinct plants wonderful in their development in the can be placed upon the extent of these changes after Burbank, the most streement of the extent of these changes after Burbank, the most streement of the extent of these changes. same way that the flowers and feutts of

cessful plant hybridist is Mrs. Theodoxia E. Shepherd, whose gurdens are localed on the sloping bill of Ventura by the Sea. Her name is known to every large florist The creating of plants, according to Mrs.

Shepherd, offers no serious difficulty even to the most ignorant. She would have it hotany. Her key to the creati-

## **Good Boys**

tisat's good for anything is generally pugnaciona. He's a healthy animal, and the healthy animal will always fight

for his rights. When a boy shuns the rough sports of his companions be is apt to be a weakling.

of to be a wearing and to be conscious of the fact.

A great many mothers have testified to the wonderful reging and strength. curing and strengthening power of Dr.
Plarce's Golden Medical Discovery. All ical Discovery. All strength comes from food after it has been

food after it has been perfectly digested and assimilated. By curing diseases of the stunnach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, "Golden Medical Discovery" enables the perfect nourishment of the body, which is thus built up in the only way a body can be built up—by food.

There is no alcohol in "Discovery," and it entirely free from opium, cocaine,

d it cettirely free from opium, cocurne, and all other narcotics.

and all other marcotics.

"Dr. Piesse's mollitime has done wanders for
my two sons," writes him. M. Hartrick, of Denster. Grouge Ca., N. Y. "Buth had ecrobia.
My eldest not was taken two or three years ago
with hemorehage dons the hungs. R troubled
him for over a year. He took Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery and has not had one in over
a year. My conserve and accordious sores on
his neck, had two lanced, but has not had any
mace he commenced to take year medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper cover, sent for on receipt of at our-cest enamps to pay expense of smalling only. For cloth bunding send 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V.

## DISCOVERIES IN CORN CULTURE MAY ADD \$1,000,000,000 A YEAR TO NATION'S WEALTH

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.



AMONG THE BOY-CORN BREEDERS!

Washington, Peb. 24.-1f a gold field could be discovered which in one year would turn out ten times the value of all the gold and silver now annually mined; in the United States it would set our pation crazy and excite the world. Such a gold field has been discovered within the past four years, in the great corn belt of the United States.

Our corn crop now amounts, in roun numbers, to be more than 2,000,000,000 bushels and is annually worth in the neigh borhood of \$1,000,000,000.

All the gold and silver mined in this country amounts to but little more than

she, "destroy a flower if it differs from the type. I destroy all other flowers and allow the different one to reach maturity. The marking may be different, or the coloring; instead of five petals there may be six arranged slightly different from those of the type. This is the flower which I preserve. Then I take its seed and plant them. The variation may not ap-near or it may always in two or three pear, or it may appear in two or three flowers. All others I destroy.

"Change is but a manifestation of a natural force which is seeking an expression. In course of time the charge will become fixed and a new type will have been created."

means the addition of \$2,000,000,000 to our national assets.

These are big figures, but corn is mighty.

It is Uncle Sam's biggest crop. It is the greatest crop of the world, and we have the monopoly of it. How great it is few persons realize.

The figures are so vast one's mind cannot grasp them. In 1902 we raised more than 2,000,000 bushels of corn, and in 180 the product was more than 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn, and in 180 the product was more than 2,000,000,000 bushels. Let me put these figures into concrete shape. Suppose all the corn raised last year could be gathered into one pile and loaded on two-horse wagons. Let each wagon, with its team and driver, take up thirty feet of roadway and start the procession eastward, loading wagon after wagon, as the corn crop moves on. Put the noses of the horses at the tailboards of the wagons in front, and how far away do you think the first wagon would be when the last wagon was loaded? Suppose them to start at the Mississippi River, would it be down in Ohio. No. In New York? No. Out in the Atlantic? Over in Europe?

Away off in Asia? In the middie of the Pacific Ocean? No. It would be thousands upon thousands of miles further on. It would reach not once, but tweite times around the world, a distance of more than 30000 miles.

One year's corn crop at forty bushels of shelled corn to the wagon would make eighty-eight continuous lines of wagon loads from Boston to San Francisco. If you could bridge the skies and start it toward the moon it would reach to that dead planet and go on for 6,000 miles beyond.

If you could load it on cars in 500-bushel lots at forty feet to the car troiseirer. become fixed and a new type will have been created.

In hybridization protes, the methods are simple; a tiny camel's hair brush or the inger tip is used for polenation. The polenation touched to the pi-lill of the prepared flower does the work. The result is a flower with a frinzed elect where previously there had been but flowers with lacinated and plain edges. Stems are lengthened and shortened, color is taken away and added, flowers that stand upright are made to droop.

wagen train which would reach to that dead planet and go on for 60,000 miles beyond.

If you could load it on cars in 500-bushel lots at forty feet to the car, including platforms, and start them on a double track the two first cars would have gone from the Mississippi to New York, across the Atlantic, across Europe and almost across Asia before the last two cars were leaded.

And this mighty crop can be doubled, as I have said before, without adding one cent to the cost of production or one acre to the area now used. It not only can be done, but is being done.

The discovery was made about four years ago that the right kind of seed has everything to do with the yield of the corn crop, that there is fine-blooded corn as there is fine-blooded stock, and that corn can be bred up like a high strain of Jersey cattle or a pedigreed trotter.

FIONEER CORN GROWERS.

If was to give you the story of this movement that I called at the Agricultural Department to-day and had a talk with Archibaid Dixon Shamel, who was one of the originators of the discovery. He is to-day scarcely more than a boy, but he is one of the chief corn authorities of the United States. I first asked him how he became interested in corn. He replied:

I was raised on a farm, and when I got

plied:

I was raised on a farm, and when I got old enough my father gave me a corn patch to cultivate for myself. I had to but the seed, do all the work, and I had all the profits. My patch contained four-teen acres, and, as I lived in a corn-growing region, I was ambitious to raise the best and most corn.

Legal Proceedings Have Proved

Very Expensive for Purchaser.

REFUELLS SPECIAL.

Butte, Most. Feb. 25.—After years of bitter litigation, a settlement has been effected in the District Court over a Sheriff's sale of the house of Mrs. Rath A.

Burton, valued at about \$6.00, to satisfy a meat bill of \$30, alleged to be due Henry Kipp, a butcher. The suit was begun in 1836, and in the nine succeeding.

"Green means was by choosing good seed."

yield.

'One means was by choosing good seed.
We found that certain seed corn produced double as many ears as other seed corn, and by investigating where the corn came from we found that the best was furnished by two farmers, one in Indiana and one in Illinois. We wrote and asked as to how the seed was produced, and found that each man had for twenty-five years been selecting his best seed for planting, judging the same by the size, stalk and yield.

yield.
"The Indiana man was raising white

in 1888, and from that time on the move-ment has spread until there are com-breeding associations in all the great com-raising centers." BOY CORN RAISERS

"Do you have trouble in getting the farmers to improve their seed?" "No," replied Mr. Shamel. "When enfarmer of a community has the right seed his big crop is an object lesson to all his neighbors, and they are ready to follow his example next year and do likewise. The matter has become so important in the West that the State fairs offer premiums for the best cern. The States have special corn exhibits, at which from 100.600.000, so that the corn crop is worth ten times as much.

Now, the discoveries of the last four years have shown that this great crop can be doubled, without adding one acre to the land cultivated or 1 cent to the cost of cultivation.

This means in time a possible increase of \$1.000.000.000 annually in our national wealth, which, on a 5-per-cent basis, means the addition of \$20.000.000.000 to our national assets.

These are big figures, but corn is mighty.

It is Uncle Sam's biggest crop. It is

"Where do the boys get their land on which to raise this corn?"
"It is given them by their fathers. Instead of letting each boy have a cow a borse or something of that kind, the father gives his son a few acres to put into corn to raise premium seed. All the boys of a farming community will be so treated, and at a certain time of the vear each will bring ten of the best cars of his crop to the corn-judging association.

"It will be there passed upon by the corn judges and the best corn will receive premiums of money or machinery. There will often be three premiums for each class of corn shown, ranging from \$25 to \$\mathbb{R}\$ or less. The boys thus learn what constitutes good corn, the principal kinds of corn, and how it should be raised!"

BIG CORN FARMS.

BIG CORN FARMS. "It is odd to think of a corn-breeding farm," continued Mr. Shamel, "but we have farms where corn is as carefully bred in respect to seed as horses and cattle are bred on any stock farm in the

ORIENT OF ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION.

breeds of Indian corn, four yellow and three white.

"The yellow corn breeds are the Learn-ing, Reids, Yellow Dent, Golden Eagle and Riley's Pavorite. The three white are Heone County White. Silver White and White Superior. These breeds are the re-sult of careful delection of seeds from the common white or yellow corn of a certain community. community
The farmer has picked out seed noted for its deep kernels, small cob and well-filled tips or butts for a number of years.

call Correspondence of The Sunlay Republic.

be greatly improved by the selection of firm and of the other corn fields of his Vashington. Peb. 24.—1f a gold field the discovered which in one year the best varieties to breed from . We best are the set varieties to breed from . We best and to do that at the Agricultural College was more than sixty bushels per acre. from and of the other corn fields of his vicinity vicided about thirty bushels per acre, while the average on the 300 acres was more than sixty bushels per acre. "It was the same soil, but the improved seed gave him a total gain of 9,000 bushels, which netted him \$4,000 of clean profit from the choice of seed alone. Another farmer planted eighty acres and his increase on that tract was more than twenty-five bushels per acre above that of his fields planted with the ordinary seed.

"This man now plants over 7,000 acres of improved corn annually, and he has also thirty breeding fields to improve his seed corn stock."

OUR BEST CORN STATES. "What is an average yield of corn to

the acre?" I asked, "If you take the whole United States," said Mr. Shamel. "the average yield last year was 25.5 bushels. Nevertheless, we have thousands of acres which produce seventy-five bushels per acre, and some produce a hundred bushels and more. The highest yield ever known was 189 bushels to the acre."

highest yield ever known was as business to the acre."

The banner corn States are Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohlo and Pennsylvania. Texas and Indiana also rank high. Last year Michigan and Indiana each produced on the average over thirty-three bushels per acre, Illinois a little more than thirty-two bushels. Pennsylvania thirty-cone bushels and Idaho thirty-four bushels.

"The Illinois crop amounted to 234,000,000 bushels, that of lowa to 23,000,000 bushels, Missouri 22,000,000, Kansas and Nebraska each about 172,000,000, and Indiana and Texas 122,000,000 and Indiana and Texas 122,000,000 for aises in the neighborhead of somous bushels of corn per year.

each gloot 17,000,000, and Indiana and Texas 12,000,000 and 140,000,000 bushels, respectively. Ohio raises in the neighborhood of \$0,000,000 bushels, and Indian Territory 42,000,000 bushels, Our paorest corn fields are in the South.

Last year the average of Flori'a was less than infreen bushels per acre, while that of Alabama and South Carolina was less than fifteen bushels per acre. Last year we had 88,000,000 acres of corn under cultivation, and the average yield was good in comparison with the past. In 1501 the average was less than seventeen bushels per acre, and the range for the past generation has been from sixteen to thirty bushels, the ordinary average being twenty-five or twenty-six bushels per acre the United States over."

OUR COMPETITORS.

OUR COMPETITORS "Is much corn raised outside the United

"Comparatively little. The South American continent seldom produces as much as 100,000,000 bushels annually, and Europe often has less than 500,000,000. The chief corn countries of Europe are Italy, Russia and the States at the southeastern end of the continent, such as Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia. There are about 32,000,000 and Servia. There are about 22,000,000 bushels raised in Africa, of which 200,000 bushels come from Cape Colony and the rest from the valley of the Nile. Indeed, we are now shipping Illinois seed corn to South Africa. Australia yields from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of corn and Mexico often has as much as 100,000,000 bushels per annum. The total corn crop of the world in 1902 was a little more than 2,000,000,000 bushels, of which more than

"What have the Agricultural Depart-ment and the corn breeders so far accom-plished in improving ment and the corn breeders so far accomplished in improving our corn and cornstalks?

"A great deal," said Mr. Shamel. "To show you what is possible I would say that by selecting ears having long shanks; that is, the branch which connects the ear with the stalk, we have increased the length of the shank nearly two feet in five years breeding.

"By selecting ears with tall stalks we have increased the height of the stalk almost three feet. By selecting ears from plants with wide leaves we have increased the average width of the leaf, and by the product of stalks with narrow leaves we have decreased the width of leaves.

"By selecting ears high on the stalk we have been able to raise the average height of all the ears in a field, and by selecting low ears we have been able to lower all the ears.

"By taking ears high in facilities value.

"By taking ears high in feeding value we have increased the value of the crop as a feed, and by taking ears from healthy, vigorous stalks, planting them separately and preserving the seed borne by the most productive types, we have enormously increased the yield per acre. "In ordinary corn growing there is a large percentage of barren stalks and also a large percentage of stalks which produce nubbins and dwarf ears. These barren stalks produce pollen, as well as the stalks bearing ears, and the product of the union of the pollen from the barren stalks with the productive stalk is like

will yield a large percentage of barren stalks.

"In this way the barren stalks reproduce themselven. What the corn breeder wants is as few barren stalks as possible.

"He wants every stalk to produce its ear of corn, and the corn breeder gets rid of the danger of fertilization through a barren stalk by cutting off the tasses of such stalks before the pollen falls in the breeding fields.

If the hills of an ordinary cornfield have one stalk with a well-developed ear they will yield fifty-five bushels of corn to the acre. If each hill has two stalks, bearing such ears, the yield would be more than 19) bushels per acre, while with three corn-bearing stalks the yield would be 150 bushels.

"The average yield in Illinois is a little more than thirty-two bushels per acre, and the average there is two stalks to the hill. In other words, two-thirds of all the stalks are weak or unproductive. What we want is to eliminate the barren stalks and to make every stalk produce a good ear of corn.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Feb. 25.-The old-style broom and the old system of house clean-ing is to be ousted from the White House. A new system of cleaning by means of suction through pipes has been inaugu-



Sal-Las is the prescription of on old German Scientist, Dr. Krapp, who lived in Berlin more than 100 years ago and who was renound throughout the Ger-man Empire for his wanderful

WOLFF-WILSON DRUG CO. -SEND IN THIS COUPON TO-DAY-Erupp Bemely Co., St Sant åre., Chicago, IR. GENTLEMEN: -- You may send me an order on your fired dollar bertie of Sal-Lac. It is to cost me not:

week we have the remainder of the furnishings of the exclusive and elegantly furnished CABANNE HOTEL. Fine Brass Beds, elegant Axminster Carpets and Rugs, fine Lace Curtains and beautiful Furniture of all kinds. Space will permit us to mention only a few of the bargains. A visit to our store will convince you that we can er on anything you need in House Furnishings.

save you money on anything you
Good Blankets Par
Towels condition
Napkins Fine guality
Sheate Full size, extra Zee
Table Damask Variante Mile. 396
Parier Tables Polished 50c
Brass Bods No. 315.00
Iron Beds Cannot be told from new. \$1.50
Mattresses Felt top. worth \$1.75
Dressers Plate mirrors \$4.75
Lace Curtains down to
There are hundreds of other bereales. We have the

Roversible Smyrna Rugs -Good as new; various Roll-Top Desks New and slightly used - som Axminster Rugs and Carpets -We have a large and look like new, at about ope-fourth cost. \$7.50

ion Rockers From State buildings; S leather, good as new, worth \$40, only... Parler Rockers to E.S. A lot of odd chairs, worth up to 2250,

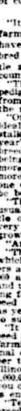
There are hundreds of other bargains. We have the entire contents of THE INSIDE INN, American, Grand View, Forest Park, Fraternal Home, Cabanne, Sherwood, Petern, Sayder and dozens of other hotels, besides private residences, bankrupt and fire stocks, all for SALVAGE SALE. We must close out each lot sent us, and the prices are put low enough to do it quickly. We have lots of odd pieces, and you can hardly want an article of Furniture not in our stock. filled tipe or butts for a number of years, always planting corn from the best ears until an ideal seed corn has been obtained."

There are hundreds of other bargains. We have the centire contents of THE INSIDE INN, American, Grand tained."

There are hundreds of other bargains. We have the centire contents of THE INSIDE INN, American, Grand to the best ears of these breeds will always result in an increased crop over the ordinary seed." I asked.

"As I have told you we have examples of it right alone. We know it to be a fixed fact. One farmer in Southern Illinois, for instance, in order to test the matter, planted 300 acres of improved seed.

"The average yield of the rest of his



bred in respect to seed as horses and cattle are bred on any stock farm in the country.

"The heads of these farms know the pedigree of the ears of corn produced from these pedigreed corn ears to use for the next year's planting.

"One ear of corn is used for one row, an ideal car being selected, and the best stalks of that row are used for the next year's crop, so that there is a continual breeding upward. A good grain of corn being planted may have a thousand or more children. I have often counted more than a thousand grains of corn on one ear, and some of these children may be better breeders than others.

"The grains in the middle of the ear usually produce better corn than the little ones at the butts and they and the very best producers are used for seed growing."

"Are these corn farms large?"

"There is one near Bloomington. Ill. which has 25,000 acres, and there are others almost as large. I know of one of 25,000 acres and many of a hundred acres and upward. All of these seed-corn-breeding farms are doing well. They sell their seed corn at from \$2\$ to \$5\$ per bushel, and as yet have not been able to raise enough to supply the demand.

"It requires no special capital to breed seed corn above that needed for ordinary farming; the only increase is in the original cost of the seed. When you remember that there are 200,000 corn growers in Illinois alone and that they need about 1,000,000 bushels of seed corn every year you can see that the demand for good seed is enormous."

"Tell me something about the cornbreeding absociations. Mr Shame! These we now found in all of the chief corn-growing States.

"The Illinois Corn Broeders' Association was organized in June. 1900, and it has been so successful that the Legislature of that State has appropriated 1000 per annum to experiment with corn along the lines laid down by it. Indiana, lowa and Kanasus have since formed such associations, and the movement is spreading to every corn district of the Union."

"You speak of pedigreed corn, Mr. Shame! To you mean to say

You speak of pedigreed corn, Mr. Shamel. To you mean to say that there are varieties of corn which have their genealogical trees?

"Yes, I do. The Illinois Corn Breeders' Association new recognizes seven special breeds of Indian corn, four yellow and